AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 21, 2006

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 20, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 26, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 18, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 30, 2006

SENATE BILL

No. 1205

Introduced by Senator Escutia

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Goldberg, Koretz, Laird, *Lieu*, Oropeza, and Pavley)

January 25, 2006

An act to amend Sections 39674, 42400, 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3.5, 42400.7, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.4, and 42403 of, to add Sections 39604.3, 42409.5, and 42402.6 to, and to repeal Section 42400.4 of the Health and Safety Code, relating 42400.3, 42400.3.5, 42400.6, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.3, and 42402.4 of, and to add Sections 39604.3, 42400.9, 42402.4.5, and 42402.6 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1205, as amended, Escutia. Air pollution: Children's Breathing Rights Act: penalties.

(1) Existing law vests local and regional authorities, defined as the governing body of any city, county, or air pollution control district or air quality management district, with the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law establishes maximum criminal and civil penalties for any

SB 1205 -2-

person, as defined, for violations of air pollution laws from nonvehicular sources. Existing law defines a Title V source as a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act.

This bill would enact the Children's Breathing Rights Act, which would increase the maximum penalties for specified violations of air pollution laws from nonvehicular sources to \$10,000, and to \$50,000 in the case of Title V sources, as provided. The bill would, on and after June 1, 2007, assess an additional civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 per day for each violation committed by a serious violator, as defined, of specified nonvehicular air pollution laws. The bill would punish specified violations of air pollution laws that result in substantial risk of actual injury, as specified. The bill would punish making certain fake statements, representations, or certifications with intent to deceive, as specified. The bill would require the state board to post on its Internet Web site information on air quality violations, as specified. The bill would require the districts to report to the state board enforcement data relating to air quality violations this information and jointly develop with the state board a format for presenting this information, as specified. The bill would authorize districts to direct a portion of settlement funds to a program of financial assistance established in each district, known as the Children's Breathing Rights Fund. The bill would specify uses for this money.

Because this bill would impose new duties on local air districts, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

3 SB 1205

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 2

SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Children's Breathing Rights Act.

- SEC. 2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) Breathing clean and healthy air is a right of all Californians, especially our children, whose health suffers disproportionately when our air is polluted.
- (2) Reduced lung growth and function, new asthma cases, respiratory complications for asthmatics, and increased school absences from respiratory illnesses are just some of the consequences our children face if we fail to protect that right.
- (3) The most recent available state and federal data reveal that more than 245 million pounds of industrial air pollution were emitted near California schools in 1995. Statewide, more than 2.8 million children were enrolled in schools located near reported air emissions of carcinogens, reproductive toxins, heavy metals, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, or particulate matter.
- (4) The state board is currently statutorily required to post, on its Internet Web site, only summary information every two years. Publicly accessible information regarding air pollution is therefore inadequate.
 - (5) If we improve the enforcement
- (4) If we improve the statutes penalizing violations of our air quality laws and ensure that penalties are not so low as to be a minor inconvenience to a serious air polluter, our children's right to clean and healthy air can be better protected, as can the right to environmental justice provided in Section 65040.12 of the Government Code, that is, the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and income with respect to the enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. If we improve the enforcement of our air quality laws, we will avoid future economic and social costs of air pollution.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to *improve compliance* with air quality laws, to increase penalties for serious violators of air pollution laws and to use enhanced penalties to improve air pollution enforcement activities, to create a statewide database that would provide transparency regarding violations, including serious violations, to help fund local children's health initiatives,

SB 1205 —4—

and to help fund asthma asthma care management and asthma prevention activities, and other programs or activities addressing health problems related to air pollution in schools and local communities.

- SEC. 3. Section 39604.3 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 39604.3. (a) (1) Notwithstanding Section 39604, the state board shall post on its Internet Web site, by January 1, 2008, and by January 1 of each year thereafter, the same information on air quality violations that the districts provide to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The state board shall also provide a link on its Internet Web site to the Internet Web sites of the districts. To protect confidentiality, the state board may require a password for certain areas of their Internet Web site.
- (2) Each district shall submit the information described in paragraph (1) to the state board, and the state board and the districts shall jointly develop a format for presenting this information. The format shall ensure that the data is presented in an open and transparent manner that is, to the greatest extent possible, readily accessible to, and understandable by, the public and that is compatible with enforcement data provided by other state environmental agencies.
- (b) (1) Commencing January 1, 2008, every judgment entered in an action brought by a district and every final settlement agreement entered into by a district to enforce any provision of law that is administered by the district shall be posted on the district's Internet Web site, if the judgment or settlement agreement is in the public record.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall apply only to districts with a population greater than one million. A district with a population of less than one million that maintains an Internet Web site shall either comply with paragraph (1) or post a statement on its Internet Web site informing the public how to request information in the public record regarding judgments and settlement agreements.
- (3) For the purposes of this subdivision, a judgment or settlement agreement is final when the time for judicial review has expired, or when all means of judicial review have been exhausted.

5 SB 1205

(4) A judgment or settlement agreement posted pursuant to this subdivision shall be posted for not less than one year.

SEC. 4. Section 39674 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 39674. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), any person who violates any rule or regulation, emission limitation, or permit condition adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665) or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day in during any portion of which the violation occurs.
- (b) (1) Any person who violates any rule or regulation, emission limitation, permit condition, order fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Section 7412(*l*)) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665) or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each day-in during any portion of which the violation occurs.
- (2) Where a civil penalty in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day of violation is sought, there is no liability under subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) for an amount above five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day during any portion of which a violation occurs, if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation is caused by an act which was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct. In a district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved, this paragraph shall not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occur at a Title V source.
- (3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to a violation of a toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, permit, order, fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation

SB 1205 -6-

or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(*l*)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Section 42400 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42400. (a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3, 42400.3.5, or 42400.4, any person who violates this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, adopted pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than—one thousand dollars (\$1,000) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.

- (b) If a violation under subdivision (a) with regard to the failure to operate a vapor recovery system on a gasoline cargo tank is directly caused by the actions of an employee under the supervision of, or of any independent contractor working for, any person subject to this part, the employee or independent contractor, as the case may be, causing the violation is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subdivision (a). That liability shall not extend to the person employing the employee or retaining the independent contractor, unless that person is separately guilty of an action that violates this part.
- (c) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e), to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months or both.

(c)

(d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision—(d) (e), to the health or safety of a considerable number of persons or the public another person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than

7 SB 1205

fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.

(d)

1 2

(e) As used in this section, "actual injury" means any physical injury that, in the opinion of a licensed physician and surgeon, requires medical treatment involving more than a physical examination.

(e)

- (f) Each day during any portion of which a violation of subdivision (a) $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$, (c), $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ (d) occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 6. Section 42400.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.1. (a) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than nine months, or—by both—that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (c) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.

(b)

(d) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000),

SB 1205 —8—

or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

3 (e

- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 7. Section 42400.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.2. (a) Any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or-by both-that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) For purposes of this section, "corrective action" means the termination of the emission violation or the grant of a variance from the applicable order, rule, regulation, or permit pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 42350). If a district regulation regarding process upsets or equipment breakdowns would allow continued operation of equipment which is emitting air contaminants in excess of allowable limits, compliance with that regulation is deemed to be corrective action.
- (c) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, and who knew of the discharge and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, and who knew of the discharge and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine

-9- SB 1205

of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.

(c)

(e) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or-by both-that fine and imprisonment.

14 (d)

- (f) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- SEC. 8. Section 42400.3 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.3. (a) Any person who willfully and intentionally emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of causing actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (c) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of causing actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury to another person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of

SB 1205 — 10—

not more than one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or both. However, if the defendant is a corporation, the maximum fine is two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

(d) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that results in any unreasonable risk of great bodily injury to, or death of, any person, is guilty of a public offense and is punishable by a fine of not more than—one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both-that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant is a corporation, the maximum fine—may be up to is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

(e)

(e) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury to, or death of, any person is guilty of a public offense, and is punishable by a fine of not more than-two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or both that fine and imprisonment, or is punishable by a fine of not more than-two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or imprisonment in the state prison, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the defendant is a corporation, the maximum fine may be up to is one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

(d)

(f) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

36 (e)

(g) This section does not preclude punishment under Section 189 or 192 of the Penal Code or any other provision of law that provides a more severe punishment.

40 (f)

-11- SB 1205

(h) For the purposes of this section:

1 2

- (1) "Great bodily injury" means great bodily injury as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code.
- (2) "Imprisonment in state prison" means imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
- (3) "Unreasonable risk of great bodily injury or death" means substantial probability of great bodily injury or death.
- SEC. 9. Section 42400.3.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.3.5. (a) Any person who knowingly violates any rule, regulation, permit, order, fee requirement, or filing requirement of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, that is adopted for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(*l*)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.
- (b) (1) Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(l)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit is subject to a fine of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (2) Any person who with the intent to deceive makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation

SB 1205 — 12—

adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who with an intent to deceive renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit, is subject to a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

- (c) Any person who, knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, notice to comply, or order of the state board or of a district, is punishable as provided in *paragraph* (2) of subdivision (b).
- (d) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply only to those violations that are not otherwise subject to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more pursuant to Section 42400.1, 42400.2, or 42400.3 Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution under any other law.
- SEC. 10. Section 42400.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.6. A fine or monetary penalty specified in Section 39674; subdivision (a), (b), (d), or (e) of, subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 42400;, Section 42402;, or subdivision (a) of Section 44381 of this code, that may be imposed as the result of conduct that is also subject to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code, may be collected either under those provisions of this code, or under that chapter of the Business and Professions Code, but not under both.
- 34 SEC. 11. Section 42400.9 is added to the Health and Safety 35 Code, to read:
 - 42400.9. An act or omission that is criminally punishable in different ways by different provisions of this article shall be punished under the provision that provides for the highest maximum penalty, but in no case shall the act or omission be punished under more than one provision.

-13-**SB 1205**

SEC. 12. Section 42401 of the Health and Safety Code is 2 *amended to read:*

1

3

4

5

7

8

10 11

12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

42401. Any Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by a district pursuant to Section 42450, by a hearing board pursuant to Section 42451, or by the state board pursuant to Section 41505 is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

SEC. 13. Section 42402 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42402. (a) Except as provided in Sections 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.3, and 42402.4, any person who violates this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than-one thousand dollars (\$1,000) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) (1) Any person who violates any provision of this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (2) (A) If a civil penalty in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day in which a violation occurs is sought, there is no liability under-this subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) for an amount above five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day during any portion of which a violation occurs, if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation was caused by an act that was not the result of intentional nor negligent conduct.
- (B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occur at a Title V source in a district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved.

SB 1205 — 14—

(C) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to a person who is determined to have violated an annual facility emissions cap established pursuant to a market based incentive program adopted by a district pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 39616.

(c) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

12 (c)

(d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision—(d) (e) of Section 42400, to the health and safety of a considerable number of persons or the public another person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than—fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(d)

- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 14. Section 42402.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.1. (a) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (c) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person is liable for a

__15__ SB 1205

1 civil penalty of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars 2 (\$75,000).

(b)

(d) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

(e)

- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 15. Section 42402.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.2. (a) Any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).
- (b) Any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes a substantial risk of actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, and who knew of the discharge and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).
- (c) Any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, to another person, and who knew of the discharge and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

39 (b)

SB 1205 —16—

(d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

10 (e)

- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 16. Section 42402.3 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.3. (a) Any person who willfully and intentionally emits an air contaminant in violation of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board, or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).
- (b) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of causing actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that result in a substantial risk of actual injury to another person, whether the risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (c) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of causing actual injury, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 42400, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that results in actual injury to another person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000). If the defendant is a corporation, the maximum fine shall be two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

(b)

(d) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any

-17- SB 1205

person, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that results in an unreasonable risk of great bodily injury to, or death of, any person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). If the violator is a corporation, the maximum penalty may be up to is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

(c)

(e) Any person who willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000). If the violator is a corporation, the maximum penalty may be up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

19 (d)

- (f) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 17. Section 42402.4 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.4. Any person who knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- 31 SEC. 18. Section 42402.4.5 is added to the Health and Safety 32 Code, to read:
 - 42402.4.5. (a) Any person who knowingly violates any rule, regulation, permit, order, fee requirement, or filing requirement of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, that is adopted for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section

SB 1205 — 18—

1 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(1)), or the 2 regulations adopted pursuant thereto, is liable for a civil penalty 3 of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) (1) Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(1)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit is liable for a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (2) Any person who, with the intent to deceive, makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who with an intent to deceive renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (c) Any person who, knowingly and with the intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, notice to comply, or order of the state board or of a district, is punishable as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b).
- 36 SEC. 19. Section 42402.6 is added to the Health and Safety 37 Code, to read:
- 38 42402.6. An act or omission that is punishable by different 39 civil penalties pursuant to different provisions of this article shall

-19 - SB 1205

be punished under the provision that provides for the highest
 maximum civil penalty.
 SEC. 20. If the Commission on State Mandates determines

- SEC. 20. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- SEC. 3. Section 39604.3 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 39604.3. (a) (1) Notwithstanding Section 39604, the state board shall post on its Internet Web site, at a minimum by January 1 of each year, the same information on air quality violations that the districts provide to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. To protect confidentiality, the state board may require a password for certain areas of this Internet Web site.
- (2) The state board shall also provide links to all district Internet Web sites for information on other types of violations.
- (b) To enhance data compatibility with other state environmental agencies, each district shall submit to the state board the information described in subdivision (a), but in a format containing all of the following:
- (1) The name and address of the facility and the owner or operator of the facility.
- (2) The date the violation began and the number of days the violation occurred.
 - (3) The method of the discovery of the violation.
 - (4) The date the notice of violation was issued.
- (5) The date for initiating legal action and the civil and eriminal penalties imposed or settlements agreed upon.
- (6) The state or federal law, regulation, or district rule violation by section or code number and a brief description.
- (7) The date the facility returned to compliance and paid the penalty.
- 35 (c) To ensure that the state is aware of the amount of settlement moneys being contributed to the districts' Children's
- 37 Breathing Rights Funds, and the amount of money subsequently
- 38 awarded to particular organizations and entities pursuant to
- 39 Section 42402.6, the districts shall report all of the following data

SB 1205 — 20 —

1 to the state board, at the same time that they report the data 2 required by subdivision (b):

- (1) The name and address of the entity making the settlement.
- (2) The name and address of the community or county clinic, school, organization, asthma coalition, or other entity receiving the settlement moneys.
 - (3) The amount of money and date of distribution.
- (4) How the money is to be spent.
- SEC. 4. Section 39674 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 39674. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), any person who violates any rule or regulation, emission limitation, permit condition, order, fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(*l*)) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665) or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.
- (b) Any person who violates any rule or requirement, emission limitation, permit condition, order, fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665), or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 at a Title V source is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.
- (c) Where a civil penalty in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day of violation is sought, there is no liability under subdivision (a) if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation is

—21— SB 1205

caused by an act that was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct. In a district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved, this subdivision shall not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occurs at a Title V source.

SEC. 5. Section 42400 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42400. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), or Section 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3, or 42400.3.5, any person who violates this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, adopted pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and except where a greater penalty is authorized by law, any person who violates this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, adopted pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000), Part 2 (commencing with Section 39500), Part 3 (commencing with Section 40000), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500) at a Title V source is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (b) If a violation under subdivision (a) with regard to the failure to operate a vapor recovery system on a gasoline cargo tank is directly caused by the actions of an employee under the supervision of, or of any independent contractor working for, any person subject to this part, the employee or independent contractor, as the case may be, causing the violation is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subdivision (a). That liability shall not extend to the person employing the employee or retaining the independent contractor, unless that person is separately guilty of an action that violates this part.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that diminishes air quality and causes a substantial risk of actual injury, whether the

SB 1205 -22-

 risk of injury is immediate or in the future, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months or both.

- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (d), to the health or safety of a considerable number of persons or the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (e) As used in this section, "actual injury" means any physical injury that, in the opinion of a licensed physician and surgeon, requires medical treatment involving more than a physical examination.
- (f) Each day during any portion of which a violation of subdivision (a) or (c) occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 6. Section 42400.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or imprisonment in the eounty jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- 38 SEC. 7. Section 42400.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

-23 - SB 1205

42400.2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "corrective action" means the termination of the emission violation or the grant of a variance from the applicable order, rule, regulation, or permit pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 42350). If a district regulation regarding process upsets or equipment breakdowns would allow continued operation of equipment which is emitting air contaminants in excess of allowable limits, compliance with that regulation is deemed to be corrective action.
- (e) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (d) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- SEC. 8. Section 42400.3.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42400.3.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who knowingly violates any rule, regulation, permit, order, fee requirement, or filing requirement of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, that is adopted for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision

SB 1205 — 24 —

1 (*l*) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(*l*)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.

- (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit is subject to a fine of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who, knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, notice to comply, or order of the state board or of a district, is punishable as provided in subdivision (b).
- SEC. 9. Section 42400.4 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
- SEC. 10. Section 42400.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.7. (a) The recovery of civil penalties pursuant to Section 39674, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, or 42402.3 precludes prosecution under Section 42400, 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3, or 42400.3.5 for the same offense. When a district refers a violation to a prosecuting agency, the filing of a criminal complaint is grounds requiring the dismissal of any civil action brought pursuant to this article for the same offense.
- (b) If the pending civil action described in subdivision (a) includes a request for injunctive relief, that portion of the civil

__ 25 __ SB 1205

action shall not be dismissed upon the filing of a criminal
 complaint for the same offense.
 SEC. 11. Section 42401 of the Health and Safety Code is

SEC. 11. Section 42401 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42401. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by a district pursuant to Section 42450, by a hearing board pursuant to Section 42451, or by the state board pursuant to Section 41505, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

SEC. 12. Section 42402 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42402. (a) Except as provided in Sections 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.3, and 42402.4, any person who violates this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) and except where a greater penalty is authorized by law, any person who violates this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000), Part 2 (commencing with Section 40000), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500) at a Title V source is strictly liable for a civil penalty in an amount not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (e) (1) Except as specified in paragraphs (2) and (3), if a civil penalty in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day in which a violation occurs is sought, there is no liability under subdivision (a) if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation was caused by an act that was not the result of intentional nor negligent conduct.
- (2) This subdivision does not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occur at a Title V source in a

SB 1205 -26-

1 district in which a Title V permit program has been fully 2 approved.

- (3) This subdivision does not apply to a person who is determined to have violated an annual facility emissions cap established pursuant to a market-based incentive program adopted by a district pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 39616.
- (d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 is liable for a civil penalty of not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). Where a violation of Section 41700 affects a school, hospital, or licensed care facility for children or the elderly, each person, entity, or property affected by the discharge in violation of Section 41700 is a separate offense. This subdivision shall not limit the imposition of any penalty pursuant to any other provision of law.
- (e) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 42400, to the health and safety of a considerable number of persons or the public, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (f) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 13. Section 42402.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.

__ 27 __ SB 1205

SEC. 14. Section 42402.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42402.2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

- (b) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- (c) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 15. Section 42402.4 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.4. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).
- SEC. 16. Section 42402.6 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 42402.6. (a) If a district enters into a settlement agreement, part of that agreement may include directing a portion of the settlement funds to a program of financial assistance established in each district, known as the Children's Breathing Rights Fund.
- (b) Moneys in the districts' Children's Breathing Rights Funds shall be allocated and awarded annually to community and

SB 1205 — 28 —

county clinics, schools, organizations, asthma coalitions, and other entities engaged in or promoting asthma care management, asthma prevention activities, and lung health, and other programs and activities addressing health problems related to air pollution in the district. Asthma care management and prevention activities may include, but are not be limited to, the provision of education and medication to children with asthma and their families, training of asthma care providers, and training of community health workers for in-home visits.

- (c) Each district shall create and utilize an advisory committee, comprised of at least five persons with knowledge of asthma care management or prevention and other health problems related to air pollution to determine how moneys in the fund are to be allocated and awarded. Persons who serve on the committee shall receive no compensation for their service.
- (d) No materials or activities produced or funded with settlement moneys contributed to a district's Children's Breathing Rights Fund shall display the logo or name of the entity making the settlement.
- SEC. 17. Section 42403 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42403. (a) The civil penalties prescribed in Sections 39674, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.3, and 42409.5 shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General, by any district attorney, or by the attorney for any district in which the violation occurs in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (b) In determining the amount assessed, the court, or in reaching any settlement, the district, shall take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The extent of harm caused by the violation.
- (2) The nature and persistence of the violation.
- 34 (3) The length of time over which the violation occurs.
- 35 (4) The frequency of past violations.
- 36 (5) The record of maintenance.
- 37 (6) The unproven or innovative nature of the control 38 equipment.

-29 - SB 1205

(7) Any action taken by the defendant, including the nature, extent, and time of response of the cleanup and construction undertaken, to mitigate the violation.

(8) The financial burden to the defendant.

- SEC. 18. Section 42409.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 42409.5. (a) On and after June 1, 2007, any serious violator shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per day for each violation described by this article, subject to consideration of the criteria set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 42403, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by this article.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "serious violator" includes any person who does any of the following:
- (1) Purposely or knowingly disconnects or disables any monitoring device or method required by an operating permit.
- (2) Purposely or knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, statement, or report required in connection with a permit.
- (3) Commits one or more high priority violations pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.). For purposes of this paragraph, "high priority violation" means an act that is a high priority violation under the high priority violation policy of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as set forth in "THE TIMELY AND APPROPRIATE (T&A) ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO HIGH PRIORITY VIOLATIONS (HPVs)" issued in December of 1998, and the EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance "WORKBOOK: The Timely and Appropriate (T&A) Enforcement Response to High Priority Violations (HPVs)," issued June 23, 1999.
- SEC. 19. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.